

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.10

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 23, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 80, " 67

September 23, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 78, p.m. 78
Humidity 90, " 90

2912 甲寅年八月四日

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

三月廿九日英港電

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
65 PER ANNUM.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES MAKE APPRECIABLE PROGRESS.

GERMAN CRUISER SINKS JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT.

The Casualties in the Pegasus Affair.

Mr. F. E. Smith Going to the Front.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 21, 11.55 a.m.

Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing an enthusiastic recruiting meeting at Liverpool, announced that Mr. F. E. Smith was off to the war in a few days, and he wished him a safe return.

Fighting Less Violent; Allies Made Appreciable Progress.

Sept. 22, 2.50 a.m.

An official announcement from Paris, issued at 11 p.m., states that the fighting to-day has been less violent. We have made appreciable progress, especially between Rhusine and Argonne.

Casualties on H.M.S. Pegasus.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.

The casualties on H.M.S. Pegasus included: killed, Commander Turner and Lieutenant Drake.

Officers Promoted After Mention in Despatches.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.

The Gazette announces that Major-Generals Sir O. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., and Sir W. R. Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General; and Colonel the Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

All three officers were mentioned in Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch of the 8th September.

Major-General Robertson is a ranker.

Lieut.-General Sir William Robert Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., was in the ranks for eleven years. He received a commission as Lieut. in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1888. He obtained the D.S.O. whilst acting as Intelligence Officer in the Chitral Expedition in 1895, when he was severely wounded. He saw considerable service during the South African War. Last year he was knighted, whilst acting as Director of Military Training at the War Office.

Lieut.-General Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B., has been Director of Personal Services at the War Office since 1910. He became a Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders in 1881 and served in the Egyptian Expedition (battle of Tel-el-Kebir) and in the operations in Natal and the Transvaal, including the defence of Ladysmith. He was in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade previous to going to the War Office.

Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., joined the Coldstream Guards in 1884. He served in Egypt (Abera and Omdurman) and throughout the whole of the South African War (wounded, twice mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with four clasps, King's medal with two clasps and D.S.O.). He was military secretary to Lord Milner 1900-04 and in 1910 was appointed Groom-in-Waiting to H. M. the King.

German General's Headquarters Moved.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.

It is rumoured in Antwerp that General Kluck has transferred his Staff to Mons.

"Inopportune Peace Suggestions."

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.

It is stated from Washington that President Wilson told callers at the White House that the ability of the United States to serve humanity has been handicapped by inopportune peace suggestions.

Italian Cabinet Authorises Export of Sugar to England.

Sept. 22, 4.15 a.m.

The Italian Cabinet has authorised the export of one hundred thousand tons of sugar monthly to England.

Japanese Lose Another Torpedo-boat.

Sept. 22, 5.30 a.m.

It is announced from Peking that the Japanese have lost a second torpedo-boat outside Kiaochau, sunk by a German cruiser.

MAN-POWER.

The Progress of the War at Sea.

Although we are allowed to hear very little of what is happening at sea, we know at least that the German naval campaign has failed, at any rate, in its initial stages, says the *Globe*. The destroyer flotillas which were to have "Port Arthurized" our battle squadrons as a sort of overture to the war are still quiescent, and the attack upon British trade is proving a pitiful failure. The British Navy may have "done nothing" yet from the spectacular point of view; but when it is realised that we have been at war with the second naval Power for ten days, and that our overseas trade and food prices at home are practically normal, the enormous value of the work which the Navy has silently accomplished will be admitted. Of course, the end is not yet. The greatest war in European history has barely begun, and we should be foolish to imagine that the German Navy will remain in its ports to the end; but if the British Fleet can wait it can also fight, and, miracles apart, we need have no fears for the outcome.

One thing which is fairly evident is that we shall know little of the full and true history of the war, whether by sea or by land, until the official accounts are published by the Government. These official records do not as a rule make any strong appeal to the general public, because they are compiled from the professional and not from the popular point of view. "History" of the popular serial type will no doubt be issued in abundance, and will not fail of a market, but as serious contributions to historical literature they can only be ignored, since the censorship which applies to the daily Press will apply also to them.

Naval Personnel.

The placing of the Navy on a war footing has necessitated a very large increase in the personnel of the Fleet. The number of active service ratings voted for the year is 151,000, and to these must be added the further 87,000 sanctioned by the House of Commons, and who presumably will be found without much difficulty.

The whole of the reserves have also been embodied, and the numbers of these authorised for the year are as follows: Naval Reserve, 21,367; Fleet Reserve, 21,137; Volunteer Reserve, 4,700; and Sick Berth Reserve, 1,400. Altogether, therefore, the total authorised strength of our naval personnel to-day is 276,600.

During the Napoleonic wars the man-strength of the Navy never attained anything like these figures. In 1792—the year prior to the opening of the war of the French Revolution—the average numbers borne throughout the year were 17,361; but the fleet was rapidly expanded, and by 1801, the year before the conclusion of temporary peace, they stood at 131,059. In 1802 and 1803 our naval personnel stood at about half of this figure, and then, with the renewal of the war, there came a further expansion. In the year of Trafalgar 120,000 officers and men were voted, while the average numbers borne were 114,012, and the highest figure actually reached in the whole of our history was in the year 1813, when the figure rose to 147,047.

The strength of the German navy in active service personnel is 79,080, an increase of over 6,000 on the total for 1913. As the compulsorily enlisted men serve for only three years, there is naturally a very numerous reserve, its strength being about 110,000, but there is every reason for believing that, as regards efficiency, the latter are not to be compared with the reserves of the British Navy.

GERMAN WIRELESS STATION IN AMERICA.

Decision of State Department.

It is reported from Washington that, after considering the status of the German-owned wireless tower at Sayville, Long Island, the corresponding station to the tower at Nauen, Germany, the State Department has come to the conclusion that it must be closed during the European war, says the *New York* correspondent of the *Daily Colonist*. The decision is based on the international agreement signed by Germany, the United States and other countries at The Hague in 1907.

Part of article three, chapter one, of The Hague agreement says that nations at war are forbidden to "use any installation of this kind (wireless telephony) established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral Power for purely military purposes, and which has not been opened for public service."

German Reinforcements.

In these notes recently detailed reference was made to the new warships approaching completion for the British Navy, and it will be of interest to supplement that by an account of the ships which Germany has in a similar condition of approximate readiness for sea. The principal of these are the battleships *König*, *Grosser Kurfürst*, and *Markgraf*, of the 1911 programme, all of which are ready for or else actually undergoing their trials. They are larger than any completed British battleships, displacing 26,575 tons, but as regards armament they show very little improvement on our 20,000-ton *Hercules* and *Colossus* of the 1909 programme. Their main armament consists of ten 12-inch guns in five centre-line turrets, which are arranged like those of the *Orion*, and they carry an anti-torpedo battery of fourteen 5.9-inch and twelve 24-pounder guns, as well as four 14-pounders for use against aircraft. Their designed speed is 21 knots, and, according to report, they are protected by a main belt of 14-inch armour.

The only other German armoured ship which could be completed and sent to sea in a brief period is the battle cruiser *Derfflinger*, of 28,000 tons. She is the first German ship of this class to carry 12-inch guns, all the earlier ones having 11-inch weapons. The *Derfflinger* carries eight big guns, and so is armed similarly to our *Invincibles*, which have been six years in service. She also has twelve 5.9-inch and an equal number of 24-pounder guns, and is reported to be designed for a speed of 28 knots with turbines of 80,000 horse-power.

Russian "Contributions." So far as known no other warships in German shipyards are near completion, though there is some probability of the twelve destroyers of the 1912 programme being ready before the end of the year. Germany builds these boats much more rapidly than our own builders, for a reason not easy to discover. The two small cruisers, *Graudenz* and *Regensburg*, are completing afloat, and the former may be ready within a few months; but the *Regensburg* was not launched until last April.

Germany will probably help herself to the Russian cruisers, *Muravieff*, *Amurki*, and Admiral *Nevelskoi*, which are nearing completion at the *Schichau* Yard, Elbing. These are vessels of 4,500 tons and a designed speed of 27 knots, carrying an armament of eight 5-in. guns and four 2.5-in. The *Vulcan* Company is building for Greece the battleship *Salamis*, of 19,600 tons, designed to carry eight 14-in. (American) guns, but this ship has not yet been launched.

AMPLE STORES OF FOOD.

CABINET STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

No Justification for Panic Prices.

Aug. 6. An important and reassuring announcement on the actual position of the national food supplies was made late last night through the Home Office by the Cabinet Committee appointed to deal with the question. The statement says:

The President of the Board of Agriculture has already stated that the supply of wheat at present in the country, together with the home crops now being harvested, is sufficient for four months' ordinary consumption. In this statement no account is taken of wheat at this moment on the sea or to be shipped. Large consignments of wheat are now on the way to this country, and much of it is, in fact, close to our shores.

There are, therefore, no conceivable circumstances in which a wheat famine could arise. High prices can only be due either to actual scarcity or to fears of a scarcity.

There is no actual scarcity, and any fears which may have been felt on the subject are groundless. The situation with regard to meat is not less satisfactory. The normal killings of our home-grown stock supply 60 per cent. of our annual consumption. We are not necessarily dependent upon foreign imports for the balance of our supplies, as in case of emergency the balance could be provided by slaughtering a larger proportion of our own stock. This contingency cannot, however, arise in present circumstances.

There is at this moment an exceptionally large supply of foreign meat in cold storage, and heavy consignments are on the way to our shores. There is, therefore, no justification in the present position for any rise in price in bread or meat.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade to obtain

from the Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The above official statement

may be supplemented by the following more detailed particulars of the stores in the national larder:

Cereal Food.

"Ample supplies of grain at present in this country. No occasion to pay panic prices."

The Council of the Incorporated Association of British and Irish Millers met in London yesterday to consider the situation, and endorsed the public statement of the Minister of Agriculture that there are ample supplies of grain at present in this country. The Board of Agriculture's estimate that we have in this country now a store of wheat sufficient for four months at the normal rate of consumption is also supported by "Dornbusch's List," the oldest daily grain trade journal in the kingdom, which says:

"The following appears to be a fair statement of what is practically in sight as supply for the United Kingdom at the moment:

Qrs.

Within borders..... 9,650,000

Afloat direct..... 1,920,000

Proportion of "for

orders"..... 390,000

"Continent direct..... 750,000

12,610,000

"The normal consumption of the United Kingdom is at this time estimated at 920,000 qrs.

per week. On that basis we have in sight twenty weeks' supply providing all afloat reached these shores as calculated. . . . The foregoing takes no account of what millers and second-hand dealers throughout the Kingdom may hold in the shape of stocks of wheat and flour."

Meat:

"With reasonable economy and care the supply may be made to last six months."

A large importer at Smithfield expressed this opinion yesterday. Few people have any idea of the immensity of the cold storage accommodation at Smithfield.

The idea of eating a piece of beef which has been in store for six months may not appeal to an epicurean taste; "but," the importer explained, "the other day a piece of beef which had been in store 18 years was removed. It was just about as hard as the pavement, but it was quite fresh and palatable when thawed."

The total capacity of cold storage in the capital is equal to over three million carcasses—reckoning 50lbs. for a carcass of mutton. Liverpool has a capacity for over two millions, and Glasgow for 600,000. England's total cold storage capacity is equal to about ten million carcasses.

There are about 200 large ships which are engaged on the regular frozen meat routes of the world. Several large cargoes are already nearing port.

Both beef and mutton showed a big jump in price at Smithfield yesterday, the increase varying from 25 to 40 per cent.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Our own vegetable crop is a good one, and will last for months.

Although the prices of vegetables showed a considerable increase in Covent Garden yesterday, this is not to be paid for that vegetable may at once be dismissed. Beans, peas, and cabbages may show heavier advances, but these are not so indispensable as the potato, and the householder will be able to economise supplies.

The fruit market presents a different aspect. According to one of the largest importers, the London market ordinarily receives two-thirds of its supply from France. The last vessel of the lino supplying the market from Cherbourg left last night, while from Havre and Honfleur there will be no steamers after to-morrow. If the prices become so exorbitant as to prohibit French plums and pears in the modest household, there will be no hardship in this.

Provisions.

No necessity for famine prices.

Bacon has only risen 1d this week. In dry provisions sugar is expected to make the biggest rise because of the closing down of imports from Russia and France. The wholesale houses are to be well stocked in every department, and there is a feeling that the increases will not for some months, at any rate, approach anything like famine prices.

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NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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CAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
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THE EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD.
EXPANDED METAL FOR
TANGIES' MACHINE TOOLS.
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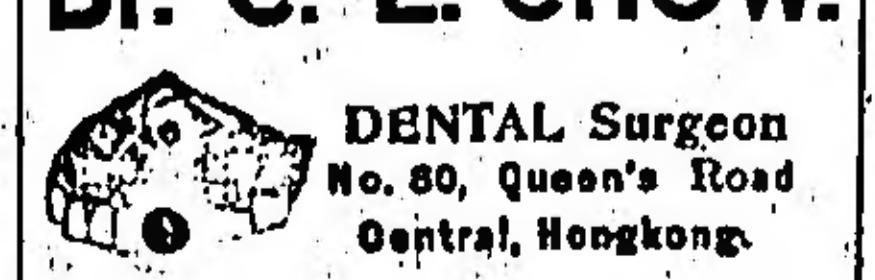
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room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

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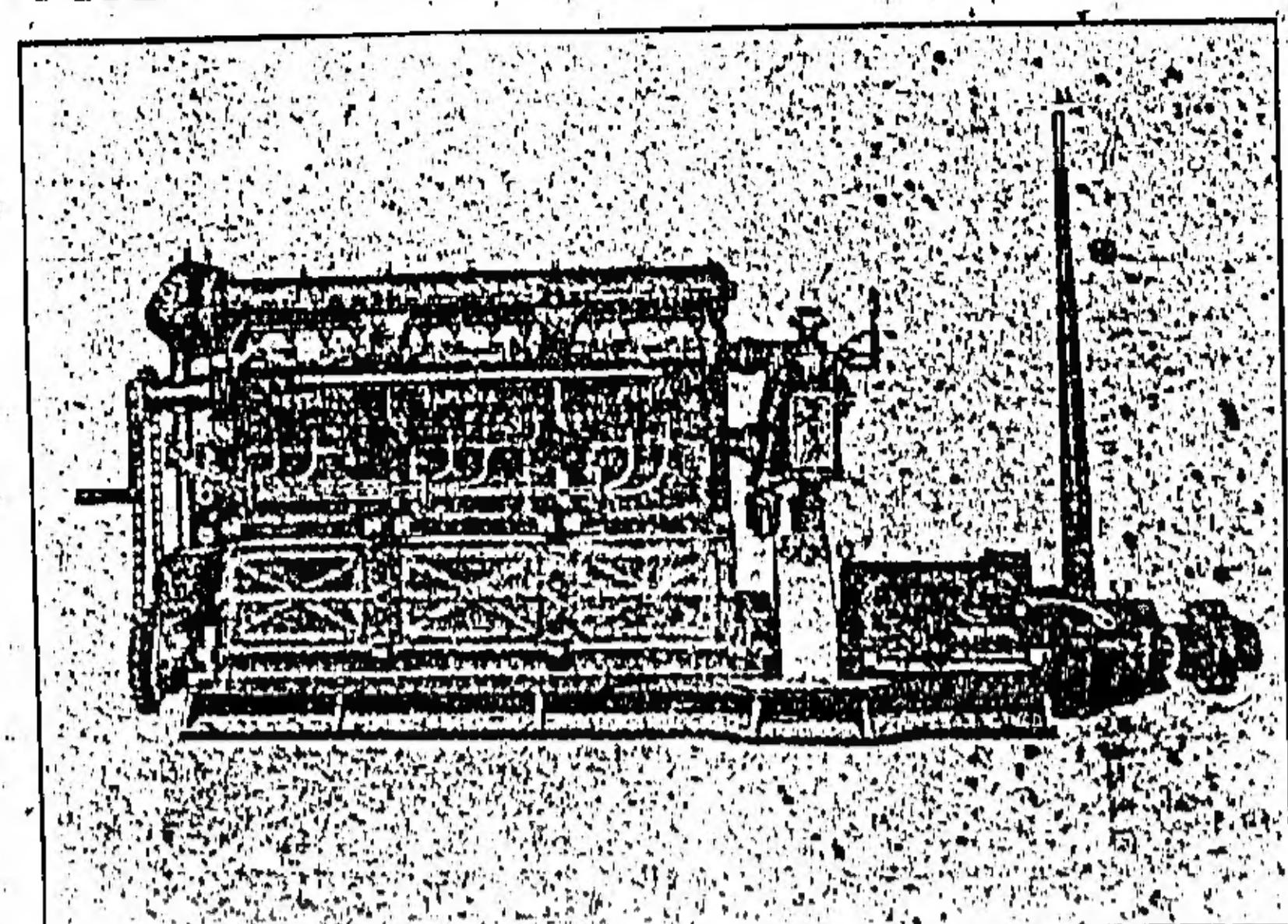
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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The German officers responsible for the atrocious holocaust at
Loyguan, the equally atrocious destruction of Dinant and the
wanton vandalism at Rheims would be prepared to justify their
actions with some glib remark on the exigencies of war. Nothing,
however, can justify what the Germans have done in their
wanton thoughtlessness and the exeration that is universally being
meted out to the Germans to day will be fully endorsed by
posterity.OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

German Commerce Destroyers.
The German warships available for the work of harassing the
merchant marine of the Allied Powers in present circumstances
could be counted on the fingers of one hand, but that they are,
capable of great destruction is evidenced by the telegram which
announced that the third-class cruiser Emden had sunk five
British vessels this month in the Indian ocean. Assuming that
each of the fugitive cruisers has done as much, the danger to the
protection of international commerce is much more grave than
was anticipated when Mr. Churchill declared that the trade
routes were practically immune from molestation by the enemy's
ships. The Emden is evidently out for the business of destruction
and on the broad expanse of the Indian Ocean, with its many trade
routes, she is capable of causing enormous damage.

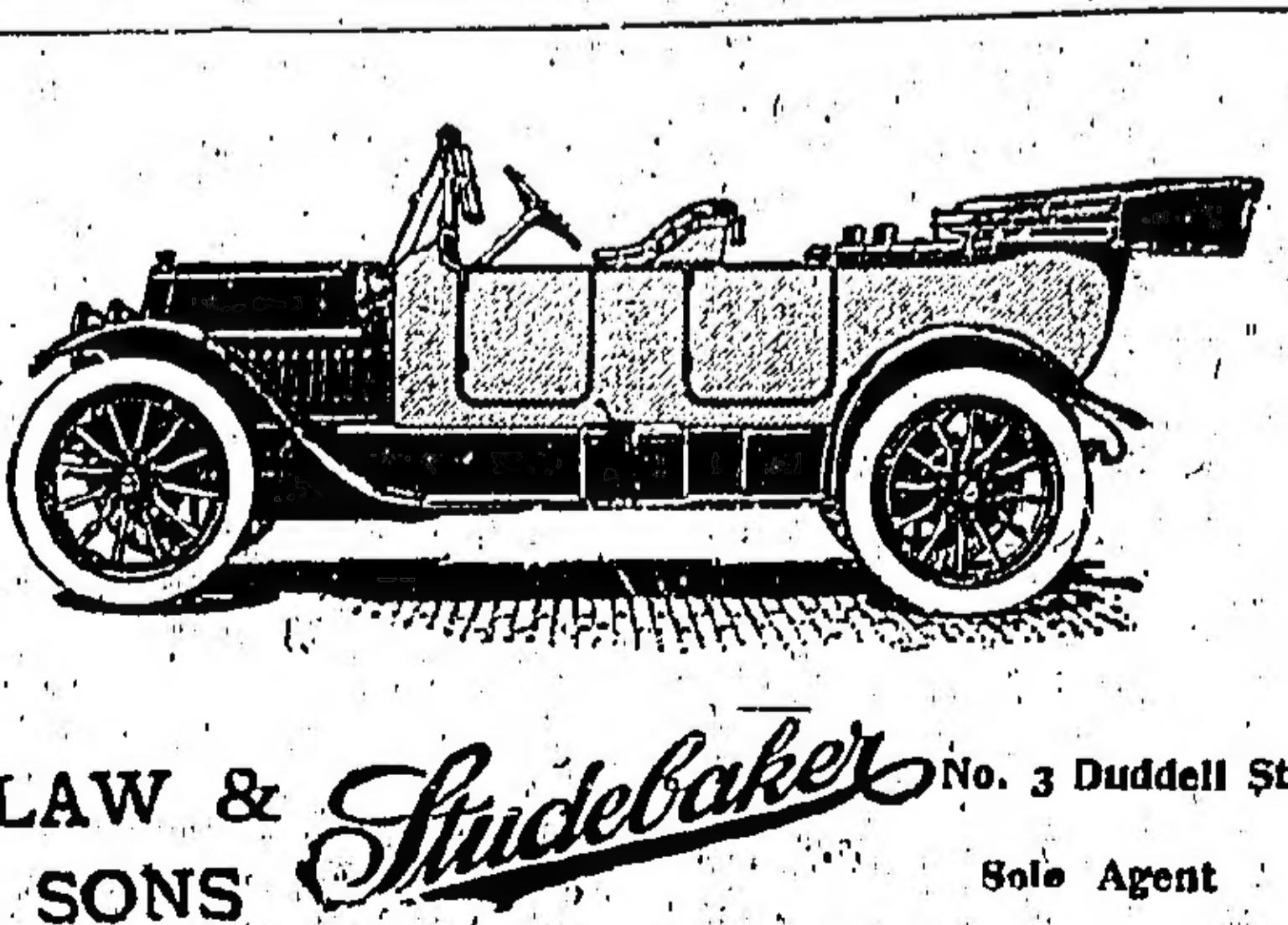
Daily Press.

The Cause of the War.
When the nations of Europe, embarked on the appalling war
which now engrosses the interest of the entire world, there were not
wanting people who regarded the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary
against Servia as merely a manœuvre designed to give
Germany an opportunity of attacking France. It has long
since been made perfectly clear that there was no such design,
but that Germany simply blundered into a war, which her
military leaders had certainly desired, but now that it has come,
and with it a revelation of their grievous misjudgments, Germany
by this time is probably regretting her haste. It is true,
of course, to say that right at the start of the present imbroglio
was the Austro-Servian trouble. Outside the two countries concerned
little is generally known of the causes of the trouble
between the two countries which was brought to a head by the
murder of the Heir to the Throne of the Dual Monarchy, by alleged
Servian complicity, and a glance at the growth of this hostility
may not be uninteresting to many readers.

China Mail

Germany's Acts of Vandalsim.
While, within certain limits, it is universally conceded that "all
is fair in war," in these days of wide tolerance and of more or
less useful attempts to realize international arbitration, it is
likewise recognized that the standard of morality must be
higher than hitherto among nations as well as individuals: It
was believed that no nation to-day would, while engaged in war,
even remotely apply the dictum regarding all being fair in war.
Yet what do you find? We find that Germany, whose much-honored
culture has often been placed before other nations as a standard
at which all should aim, is committing acts of pure savagery,
reminiscent of the thoughtless acts of the Vandals. Doubtless
the German officers responsible for the atrocious holocaust at
Loyguan, the equally atrocious destruction of Dinant and the
wanton vandalism at Rheims would be prepared to justify their
actions with some glib remark on the exigencies of war. Nothing,
however, can justify what the Germans have done in their
wanton thoughtlessness and the exeration that is universally being
meted out to the Germans to day will be fully endorsed by
posterity.

Singapore Races.

The large meeting of the Singapore Sporting Club, held under the
presidency of Sir Evelyn Ellis last week, was practically
unanimous in its support of the proposals made by the committee,
viz.—that the Griffin and ex-Griffin races should be held as per
the advertisements. An interesting financial statement was laid
before the meeting by the president. The Straits Times says
there is every prospect of a good meeting.For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hotel with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Coming to the Far East. Mr. D. E. D. Cohen, who recently returned to India after organizing the tour of Miss Maud Allan in the Far East, has arranged with the Riddig English Opera Company, with a repertoire of Grand Opera, to perform in India and the Far East. The company is due in India about the end of November and will give performances in Madras during the season.

Anglicised Surnames.

Notices are published in the "London Gazette" that Mr. Percy Rosenheim, of Liverpool, Mr. Felix Rosenheim, J.P., of Liverpool, Mr. Michael Siegenberg, of Holloway, Mr. Samuel Siegenberg, of Holloway, and Mr. Alfred Schacht, of the Stock Exchange, have changed their surnames from Rosenheim to Ross, from Siegenberg to Curzon, and from Schacht to Dent.

"Saw an Airship Dropping Bombs."

When a warehouseman named Arthur Thomas Page, of Stoke Newington, was bound over at North London police-court for drunkenness, it was stated that the man had given a false alarm and called up the fire brigade, telling the police afterwards that he had seen an airship dropping bombs, and thought the best thing he could do was to call out the fire brigade.

Singapore St. Andrew's Society. A meeting of the members of the Singapore St. Andrew's Society was held at the Cricket Club on the 11th, the President, Mr. Frank Adam, presiding. On the President's motion, warmly seconded by Mr. Walter Cool, it was resolved to ask the members to contribute to a war relief fund the amount they would individually have spent on the St. Andrew's Day Ball, and to transfer to that fund the surplus of about \$250 from the last ball, the whole amount to be given by the society for relief of suffering caused by the war in such manner as may be subsequently determined. The President emphasised the fact that we must cease for the time being to think of ourselves as English, Irish or Scottish, and remember only that we are Britons. It was decided that a concert under the auspices of the society be held on Bazaar night, January 25, and that the proceeds be given to the war relief fund. —*Straits Times*.

Football and the War.

The directors of the Chinese Football Club have decided that football will be played, as far as possible, and subject to the approval of the Football Association the money taken for charity matches will be handed over to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and also a percentage of the takings from the time when the season starts until the end of the war.

Chief Examining Officer for Singapore.

Lieutenant B. A. Cator, R.N., is to be chief examining officer for the Port of Singapore, and a deputy to the port officers. Lieutenant J. S. Schaefer, R.N., is to be assistant to the Chief Examining Officer for the Port of Singapore.

Soldiers or Beachcombers.

Says the *Straits Times*:—If business houses, rubber estates, companies and others turn their men out of employment, or cut down salaries until the men have scarcely an alternative but to turn themselves out, then it becomes an imperative necessity to find ways of using the unemployed so that they may be of service to Malaya and to the Empire. This is not a time when we can let our young men degenerate into beachcombers, and yet there is a danger that scores of fine fellows will drift in that direction if some steps are not taken to save them for the service of the Empire. Statement have reached us from the great plantations of the F.M.S., from Sumatra and from Java, that British estate assistants are being discharged almost wholesale in consequence of the economies that managers have been ordered to carry out. A few of these men are able to pay their own passages home, but the vast majority of them cannot do so.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE it is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

MOOTRIE'S PIANOS

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A LIBERAL DISCOUNT GIVEN FOR CASH.

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EUROPEAN ARMIES.

FIRST VICTIMS BURIED.

Same Honours for German and Briton.

Writing from Harwich on Sunday August 9, the special correspondent of the *Daily News* states: Yesterday saw the first formal burial on British soil of Germans killed in the war. By a curious fatality, Britons and Germans were represented equally in the numbers of simple collars—four of each—that were taken with all honour to the quiet churchyard on a slight hill overlooking the River Orwell. There was never a hint that our dead were entitled to more honour in this country than those who had died, because they were our enemies. The same last respect was paid to both. Each was "our dear brother here departed" at the graveside where British bluejackets, sprinkled earth upon the coffins.

Armies Too Large. An obvious inference to be drawn from Dr. Rickett's figure is that armies have become too large. This view is held by Mr. Ellis Parker, who in a recent issue of the *Fortnightly*, says that with the vast growth of modern armies superiority in numbers has lost much of its former importance. "Efficiency is becoming more important than numbers," says Mr. Parker. "That was shown in the Russo Japanese war. The Russian troops were defeated, although they possessed a large numerical superiority in men and far more and far better guns than the Japanese, because the Japanese were more efficient, and were better led than the Russians. An army may be too large. A very large army is a very slow, ponderous, and awkward machine which cannot live on the country, but must cling to the railway for its supplies, and which can be led, moved, and manoeuvred only with great difficulty. It may have the fate of the whale when attacked by the sword fish. It may be defeated by a small but more agile force. Besides, the eastern districts of France and southern Belgium are so densely studded with powerful fortresses and forts that there is not sufficient room for deploying armies of the largest size. Lastly, the paucity of roads forbids the effective use of large armies. When the ground is heavy troops on the march must stick to the roads.

A German army corps of 36,000 men, marching on a single road, extends over 15 miles and requires five hours for deploying for battle. It is followed by two ammunition columns and a baggage column, which extend over another fifteen miles of road. Through the great increase of the field artillery and of the number of ammunition carts which the modern quick-firing guns and magazine rifles have made necessary, and the recent addition of siege guns, howitzers, mortars, machine guns, wireless telegraph sections, balloon sections, flying machines, field kitchens, and the like, the length of the army corps is constantly growing. As an army corps with all its impediments requires 30 miles of road, it is clear that every army corps requires a road for itself, and that the effective use of millions of men in battle is impossible, except in countries where the ground is hard."

Prepaid Advertisements

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury, on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road, Godown 98 Wanchai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya Kennedy Town. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

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WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S CELEBRATED CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscription for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

SETNA.—On 23rd inst. at No. 8, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, Meherbai, beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Setna. Deeply regretted.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, in telling the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

九 10 旗幟 異日 事聞 欲聞 大正論 言事聞 本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

In a recent issue of the *Times*, an article appears dealing with the fact that the spirit and tone of thought of young Canada is steadily becoming American. The writer is prompt to offer an explanation. The whole thing is due, he says, in so many words, to the wide circulation, in the Dominion, of United States papers and magazines. There is a lot of truth in the idea; but the *Times* writer scarcely succeeds in giving adequate reasons for this preference for American periodicals.

The American magazine, when all is said, leaves English magazines—with one or two exceptions—a very long way behind, when it comes to combining cheapness with "get-up," illustrations and quality of matter. While our own publications of this sort have been steadily going downhill, those of the States have gone up with equal steadiness; with the result that not merely in Canada but in England itself, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, the *Century*, the *Smart Set* and *McClure's* have an enormous circulation among the more educated people. Of the magazines at home we can only recall the *Cornhill*, *Blackwood's* and *Chambers*, that keep up their old form. The rest, both new and old, can all be lumped together. Indeed, if one took any dozen of the monthly publications of Messrs. Harmsworth, Pearson and Newnes, tore off the cover and cut off the headline, it would, in a general way, be absolutely impossible to tell one from another. What wonder then, that English people, whether in Canada or at home, turn aside after strange gods?

Happily the case is quite reversed when we come to speak of dailies, and even weeklies. With the exception of one or two papers like the *New York Evening Post*, America has never come within miles of producing a morning or evening paper that can rivet our English leading dailies London and provincial, that one could name. But this is no consolation to the man in Canada, who has no interest in the dailies, but wants lengthy reading matter—fiction, and so forth. As long as English magazines devote page after page to trashy stories and even more trashy statistical articles, we must expect thoughtful people to go elsewhere for their reading matter.

A Cynical Suggestion.

It is not often that a leading English paper has to eat its own words, and it is worth noticing that one has just done so. The *Daily News*, which is the greatest daily organ preaching peace, in season and out, is the organ in question. Before the war it urged the advantages to Britain of remaining neutral. "We should be able to trade with all the belligerents," it said; "we should be able to capture the bulk of the trade in the neutral markets; we should keep out of debt; we should have healthy finances." May we be preserved from ever again seeing in a responsible journal an argument so heartless and cold-blooded. For the sake of trifling gain, for the sake of capturing the trade of, amongst others, the Allies to whom she is pledged, Britain should deliberately stand aside, decline to meet her honourable obligations, and stain forever her good name.

The Crime and the Criminal.

But, at least, the same paper came out handsomely enough for war, in the end. Upon the publication of the White Paper disclosing all the negotiations which preceded the war, it spoke as straightforwardly as one could wish. "It is a leading article entitled 'The Crime and the Criminal,'" it said, "the speech of Mr. Asquith yesterday—a speech unexampled in living memory for the magnitude of its subject and the flaming indignation with which it was fused—will unite the nation as one man in the supreme task before it. Whatever doubts had remained as to the disappeared with the publication yesterday of the White Paper of the Foreign Office. No one can read that paper without sharing the passion with which Mr. Asquith denounced a crime so infamous." That, from the peaceful organ of Liberalism is about as handsome as could be and more handsome than most people could have expected. By this time Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the editor, is perhaps wishing that the ignoble sentiments of the earlier issue could be entirely blotted out.

Settled. The case in which five Indians are charged with the theft of silk from shops in Queen's Road was settled this morning before Mr. Melbourne. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Loker, Deacon and Hartston, for the defence.

Passenger's Loss. A Japanese passenger on the Atsuta Maru reports that whilst the vessel was alongside the Kowloon wharf, some person either stole from his cabin or took by mistake a leather suit case valued \$10, six pieces of clothing valued \$13.50, a Kodak camera valued \$15 and two gold watches valued \$100.

In sufficient Evidence.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with stealing two water pipes. The story told Mr. Wood by the prosecutrix was that just as she was about to drop off to sleep in her cubicle, the "prisoner" snatched up her pipes and ran off. She followed and the man threw them away. After hearing the evidence, which his Worship did not think sufficient to convict, the prisoner was discharged.

Sanitary Board getting

Practical.

It is with great pleasure that we read of the Sanitary Board's recognition of the fact that inconvenience and danger to public health are caused by persons throwing all and sundry in the way of "kitchen refuse and worse" out of their windows into the street. It is a point to which we have been drawn attention in these columns for well over two years. Nor is this pleasant little habit confined to "lanes, and private streets"; there is scarcely a thoroughfare in the Colony inhabited by Chinese where it may not be seen. For instance we have more than once heard complaints that people riding on the cars in Des Voeux Road have had their clothing spattered with dirty water thrown from the verandahs of Chinese houses. On the whole it seems almost time that someone did get busy.

DAY BY DAY.

COME ONE, COME ALL! THIS ROCK SHALL FLY. FROM ITS FIRM BASE AS SOON AS I.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; clear.

The Mails.—Closed for a short time at 3 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 14. 9.11-16d.

Stolen Pistol.
Lieutenant Goldring, R.G.A., reports to the police that some person has stolen a Webley pistol from the officers' shelter at Stonecutters'.

Undesirables Sent to Hospital.
Nineteen undesirables from the Straits have been removed from the Water Police boat to the Kwong Wah hospital, sick and unable to walk.

Launch Damaged.
While just 1248 was anchored at Yumit, it is reported that a launch of the M.B.C. collided with it and damaged it to the extent of \$20.

Stolen Jewellery.
A Chinese woman of Queen's Road West reports that some person stole from her room four articles of jewellery valued at \$290.

Sent to Hospital.
A Portuguese named Jane Aquino, found wandering in Connaught Road West, and supposed to be of unsound mind, has been sent to the hospital.

Boys Thieves.
Two boys were charged at the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with theft. One had stolen bar of soap and the other an umbrella. They were each sentenced to twelve strokes of the birch.

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Bankers and the Crisis.

Rather a remarkable meeting of New York bankers was held early in August in connection with the crisis. The *Times* correspondent there states that in view of the almost complete breakdown in international banking machinery, nearly every important foreign exchange

settled in New York.

MILKMAID'S EMPLOYEES FOR THE FRONT.

On Full Pay.

With reference to the paragraph

which appeared in one of our

recent issues, it should be stated

that the Milkmaid Milk Company

is paying full salaries (during their

absence on Military Duties) to

the two hundred members of their

London staff, who have offered

their services to go to the Front.

The Use of Native Troops.

Sir John Hewitt, in a letter to

the *Times*, urges the further

employment of Indian troops,

including the Imperial Service

and Nepal Contingents and he

affirms the desirability of the

immediate adoption of this step

which would not impair either

the frontier or internal security.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES GAINING GROUND.

A Picture of General Joffre.

All that can be said of the situation yet is that the Allies are steadily, if slowly, gaining ground in places and losing no ground elsewhere, and that is quite satisfactory. The days of one-day battles are gone and the affairs of to-day are much more tremendous things. But it is clear that the days of hand-to-hand fighting have not yet passed away.

The Germans, we read, have made desperate attacks which ended in bayonet charges.

With courage and with rifle the Allies have, during the past few weeks, proved themselves superior to the Germans and are fighting with better spirit; it is only a question of time before they establish such a

winning advantage as will carry them to Berlin.

Again we say the public has only to be patient.

General Joffre.

We are hopeful soon of seeing in one of the House papers a portrait of General Joffre that shall, in some degree, realize the great general for us. Those we have seen are very poorly done.

Meantime, this is good enough to be going on with. General Joffre is a man of medium height, stout, with a massive head, fair-haired, and with a thick drooping moustache and heavy eyebrows nearly concealing his eyes; a man of strong will, determined and pertinacious.

It is a common saying in the army that when General Joffre has made up his mind nothing will ever make him change it.

Thus a Home correspondent writing only a few weeks ago.

His little picture presents to us much the kind of man most people had raised in their own minds. A patient, a long-willed man is needed to carry this war to a successful conclusion, and, since

General Joffre has made up his mind to get to Berlin, we may take it that he will get there.

It is clear that he made up his mind early on to carry on this campaign on his own lines, and he is following them steadily and with success.

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PRIZE COURT.

FIRST PUBLIC SITTING THIS MORNING.

Frisia Condemned as a Lawful Prize.

The first public sitting of the Prize Court took place this morning at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding. The case concerned an application for adjudication on a motion issued in respect to the s.s. *Frisia*, of which H. Rohde was the master. Though this was the first sitting of so unusual a court, for Hongkong, there were but few of the general public present, the onlookers being for the most part members of the legal profession.

Those appearing officially were Mr. W. Lee-Jones, the assistant Marshal, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, who, appearing for the Crown, was instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson.

There was no appearance entered for the ship.

The Hon. Mr. Kemp said that these were proceedings for the condemnation of the German ship *Frisia*, which was captured by H.M.S. *Triumph* on August 22. The affidavits and ship's papers had been filed. The standing interrogatories had been taken, the motion had been served and the certificates of service endorsed, and the cause was therefore ripe for the first hearing. The motion was served on September 2, and it expired on September 22, yesterday; no claim had been filed.

On the first appearance, as his Lordship knew, the cause was heard entirely on two sets of evidence—the ship's papers and the standing interrogatories. He proposed to refer his Lordship to the ship's papers and the standing interrogatories, and he thought it would then be clear that there was ample evidence that the ship belonged to the enemy and should be condemned on the first hearing.

The ship's papers and the standing interrogatories established two things:—1. that the ship was sailing under the flag and class of the enemy nation, and also the ownership. He then went on to prove that the flag alone was sufficient by quoting four authorities dealing with cases concerning the ships:—*Frau Elizabeth*, *Frau Anna Katrina*, *Success*, and *Industrie*.

Continuing, he pointed out that at present it was not clear what was the extent, if any, of the cargo. The manifest said there was no cargo, as did also the chief and the second officers. The captain said that there was cargo. As matter of fact there was a large amount of coal placed on top of the hatches which rendered it impossible to say what cargo there was and he proposed to ask his Lordship to make an order condemning the ship and also a further order that the cargo be onboard, if any, be unladen, inventoried and warehoused.

His Lordship:—I have power under the rules to order that?

The Attorney General:—You have power under the rules, and also under the Naval Prize Act, 1884. What I would ask your Lordship to do, is to make an order condemning the ship. I don't ask for an order for sale, but only for condemnation.

His Lordship:—You ask me to condemn the ship, but to make no order for the moment for its sale?—The condemnation of the ship and freight, if unpaid, and an order that the cargo, if any, be unladen, inventoried and warehoused.

Continuing, Mr. Kemp said that the order would be an interlocutory one.

His Lordship:—There is no appearance, either for the ship or cargo?—Enquiries have been made about the cargo, but there has been no claim for it.

Or for the ship?—No, my Lord.

His Lordship, in condemning the ship and making the order asked for, said:—It seems to me the ship is clearly proved by the flag, papers, standing interrogatories and national character as an enemy's ship. It is my duty, therefore, to make an order condemning the ship as a lawful prize of His Majesty.

Of what nation or country are such owners by birth?—German.

Where is their residence?—Hamburg.

Of what princes, states or powers are they subjects or residents?—German.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

(Continued from page 4.)

IN BERLIN.

At the Heart of Danger.

The President said that he did not wish to say anything against the motion, but he would like to make it quite clear to members that from roughly the day that motion was first put forward—it was in no way connected with it—the duties of the reservists on their staff were very greatly reduced. The staff was doing normal duty. It might be that the duty the staff was doing and the military duty still required of them were telling on them rather more than was good for them, but they were at the present moment doing full duty.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said he

could not support the motion for the reason that if they granted

special facilities as regards the

working of any one body of men,

facilities would be asked for by

others. They knew that the

police had many extra duties put

upon them which had been very

difficult for them to carry out as

well as their ordinary duty, and

the ordinary firms would want to

be able to do their work and

want their men to do it in the

usual way. The military duties

had been reduced very much

during the last three weeks, and

he thought that they all had to

realise that they must be reduced

only as far as was consistent with

the defence of the Colony. This

motion he could not support.

On being put to the vote, the

Messrs. Goldring, Ng Hon-tsz, Chan Kai-ming, and the Hon.

Mr. Bewett voted for, and the Hon. Mr. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Churchill and Colonel Irwin voted against.

The motion was therefore carried by four votes to three.

The minute of the President on

Mr. Goldring's motion re the

inspection of private lanes was accepted.

The answers of the second officer were to the same effect.

These, said the Attorney General, went to show two things—that the flag was German and also the ownership. He then

went on to prove that the flag alone was sufficient by quoting four authorities dealing with cases concerning the ships:—*Frau Elizabeth*, *Frau Anna Katrina*, *Success*, and *Industrie*.

Continuing, he pointed out that at present it was not clear what was the extent, if any, of the cargo. The manifest said there was no cargo, as did also the chief and the second officers. The captain said that there was cargo. As matter of fact there was a large amount of coal placed on top of the hatches which rendered it impossible to say what cargo there was and he proposed to ask his Lordship to make an order condemning the ship and also a further order that the cargo be onboard, if any, be unladen, inventoried and warehoused.

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Lordship to do, is to make an

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don't ask for an order for sale,

but only for condemnation.

His Lordship:—You ask me to

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no order for the moment for its

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locutory one.

His Lordship:—There is no

appearance, either for the ship

or cargo?—Enquiries have been

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has been no claim for it.

Or for the ship?—No, my

Lord.

His Lordship, in condemning the

ship and making the order

asked for, said:—It seems to me

the ship is clearly proved by the

flag, papers, standing interro-

gatories and national character

as an enemy's ship. It is my

duty, therefore, to make an order

condemning the ship as a lawful

prize of His Majesty.

Of what nation or country are

such owners by birth?—German.

Where is their residence?—Hamburg.

Of what princes, states or powers

are they subjects or residents?—

German.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst: our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

NAVAL YARD ASSAULT CASE.

Two of the Defendants were Convicted.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was concluded in which eleven Chinese were charged with assaulting the No. 1 carpenter, outside the naval yard.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended the four prisoners not discharged.

Inspector McHardy said that when the complainant and the first three prisoners were brought to the Police Station he asked the former what was the matter, and he "hummed and ha-ed" before giving his story. Later, four more defendants were brought down and witness asked complainant if they were some of the men. He said some of them were but behaved in an unsatisfactory manner when asked to pick them out. One man he refused to charge. Witness asked how he was assaulted, and complainant said with hammers and iron bars. There were no hammers or bars brought to the station. Some rulers were found on the prisoners. There was no trace of blood on any of them.

Numbers 1 and 2 were convicted on a reduced charge of common assault and sent to prison for six weeks. The other two were discharged.

them with all my heart. We're all Germans now." When will our Government show an equal generosity? When will they have the greatness to extend a heartfelt pardon to all political offenders, whether men or women?

Private Suffering.

We ordinary people suffer in London; in Berlin they suffer more. It is not merely that in nearly every family some man has gone out to serve, and when the full levy of all between 20 and 50 is complete, they estimate about nine million will have gone. Prices are rushing up fast. The Government has tried to fix the price of rye and wheat flour, of maize and salt; but still the cost of living is doubled. The families of the reservists have to live somehow. The Government has issued forms under which a poverty-stricken wife can apply for an allowance, with something extra for every child under fifteen. But it is a hard pinch. Government has also issued regulations for the billeting of soldiers in private houses, payment ranging from 9s. a day for lodging a general down to 1s. for a soldier and 6d. for a horse. But that is little against the expense and trouble. Then there is the harvest. It is ripe; a good deal is cut and tied in sheaves. Bands of students and schoolboys volunteer to gather it in. Women toil day and night in the fields. But still the loss of food is incalculable.

On view from Thursday, the 24th September 1914.

Terms:—As usual.

N. B.—A steam-launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on the day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday, 30th September, 1914, at 5.30 p.m.

W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—DOCTOR. Services of qualified man required immediately for trip to Singapore and Port Swettenham and return on s.s. "Chusan". Apply in person to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Telephone No. 29.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

HIGH GRADE PYJAMA SUITS

SKILFULLY CUT AND CAREFULLY MADE IN EVERY DETAIL.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD (Next Door to Thos Cook & Son) 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

GRAND ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' SHOES

IN

BLACK, BROWN, WHITE

AND

FANCY

FOR DAY WEAR

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right.

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN &

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw, 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTBAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, via Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Kashima Maru	WEDNES., 23rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
	Mishima Maru	WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama ...	Shidzuoka Maru	TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thureday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru	TUES., 29th Sept. at daylight.
CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Nikko Maru	WEDNES., 9th Oct.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	SATUR., 26th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Kawachi Maru	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.
KOBE & Yokohama		Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Comencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI

Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To S'ha.
PAKHOI & HYPHONG	Sungklang	24th Sept. at 10 a.m.
WWEI, & TIENSIN	Huichow	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. "S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI".

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenian," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through. Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36
Hongkong 23rd Sept., 1914.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff.

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands Office—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224

P. O. Box 472

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1914.

SHIPPING

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will arrive on or about
Till Wong	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Timanock	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tillatap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAH	2nd half Sept.
Tilkebang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Titaroom	S'HAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'HAI	2nd half Oct.
Tilbodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice. Displacement Tons & Speed

Steamer	22,000-21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyu Maru	22,000-21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyu Maru	22,000-21 knots	Sat., 14th Nov.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....\$80. " " 268.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seijo Maru 14,000-14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291 KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="4" max

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong. Subject to Alteration).

SHANGHAI	Steamer	On
Wosang ⁺	Thur., 24th Sept. at d'light	
SPORE, P'ang & C'utta, Choa sang ⁺	Fri., 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.	
SPORE, P'ang & C'utta, Foo sing ⁺	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Loongsang ⁺	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang ⁺	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
TIENTSIN	Chipshing ⁺	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
SANDAKAN	Chunsang ⁺	Sat., 3rd Oct. at noon
SPORE & Sourabaya	Fausang ⁺	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang ⁺	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, P'ang & C'utta, Kutsang ⁺	Wed., 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.	

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang" "Kumsang" "Loat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning these direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaffoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, VACOMA & PLAND...

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, VACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 215.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVERS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK

787 x 88 x 34'6"

Pump empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CHAINES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



U.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager.

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS;

Telegraphic Address—TAIKOODOCK.

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Saisette	P. & O.	26, Sept.
London, Amsterdam & Antwerp	Troilus	B. & S.	28, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore.			
Colombo, Port Said	Polynesia	M. M.	29, Sept.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc. Namur		P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Pakhoi	Hue
Haiphong	Sungkiang
Bombay	Tjilmanoek
Swatow	Rangoon Maru
	Haimun

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. KOREA carrying the mails from the United States is scheduled to arrive at this port on Monday, Sept. 28.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. ss. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line ss. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The ss. CITY OF BRISTOL left New York on Monday the 10th inst. and is due here on or about Friday, 25th instant.

The Barber Line ss. MIDDLEHAM CASTLE passed Singapore yesterday and is therefore expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 26th inst. at daylight.

The Barber Line ss. MIDDLEHAM CASTLE passed Singapore yesterday and is therefore expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 26th inst. at daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Drufar, Norw. ss. 1,102, Jonson, 1st ult. Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—Cochineal.

Kirin Maru, Jap. ss. 2,356, B. Teuda, 2nd inst. Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Inaba Maru, Jap. ss. 3,837, S. Tomura, 3rd inst. Nagasaki, 30th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

St. Albans, Br. ss. 5,538, Bokkie, 3rd inst. Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—G. J. & Co.

Laertes, Br. ss. 1,340, S. Jenkyns, 4th inst. Saigon, 30th ult., Rice & Ge.—Chittagong.

Carnarvon's re. Br. ss. 5,935, L. W. Boland, 5th inst. Shanghai, 2nd inst. Ger.—J. M. & Co.

Cranley, Br. ss. 2,903, A. Henderson, 10th inst. Manila, Gen.—Cochinchina.

Kiev, Russ. ss. 3,127, Stekly, 11th inst. Lycosa, Br. ss. 4,814, Walker, 12th inst. Singapore, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

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Kiev, Russ. ss. 3,127, Stekly, 11th inst. Lycosa, Br. ss. 4,814, Walker, 12th inst. Singapore, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

A Clever Dodge that Nearly Succeeded.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to obtain money by means of false pretences, and with demanding money by menaces.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted on behalf of the police. The master of a restaurant in Queen's Road West said that, on the evening of September 19, the defendant came to him and represented himself to be a Treasury official. He told the prosecutor that he owed the Treasury money for stamp fees. Witness said he did not know, whereupon the defendant asked for the licence. He was shown it and he said:—You owe the Government money; don't you know that? Witness replied that he did not know the regulations relating to that, and a passage in the English print was pointed out to him by the defendant to support his story. The defendant said that stamp money had to be paid in each quarter and three quarters were consequently owing. The defendant said he was a Treasury shroff, and that a letter would come from the Government the next day about it. The defendant brought a letter the next day and prosecutor gave \$15 to the defendant who put the money in his pocket. The prosecutor demanded a receipt but was told it was not necessary, and on the prosecutor threatening to go to the station and see the inspector, the defendant handed back the money. They went to the station but as they neared the door of the station the defendant started to run but was soon caught by the prosecutor.

The defendant, who in a long story explained that what he had done was on the instructions of another man, this being the third time the latter had made a fool of him, was convicted on the first charge, and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

ABSENT DEFENDANTS.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justices Hazelton, the Tak Yuen firm, traders, of Kowloon City, sued the Tai Fung Firm, brewers, of Causeway Bay, for \$186.93 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs, but Mr. Norrington, of Mr. Bruton's office, who was to have appeared for the defendants, and the defendants themselves, did not put in an appearance.

The plaintiffs formally proved their claim and judgment was given for them with costs.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 4.00 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of the Visayas Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

Cyclone or Typhoon—S. of Guam, direction unknown.

The following telegram was received at 11.20 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Southern Luzon, moving N.N.W.

Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of Guam, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

Leave Cancelled.

Lieut. Colonel R. E. Dyer having returned from leave on the afternoon of August 10, the unexpired portion of his leave from "16th to 13th August" is cancelled.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

Man Charged with Theft of \$1,500.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese named Wong Ki, alias Wong Kam, was charged at the instance of Char Heung-chun (complainant) with, on May 9, 1911, feloniously, stealing the sum of \$1,060 or thereabouts in Chinese twenty-cent pieces, and the sum of \$500 or thereabouts in Canton notes.

Mr. W. B. Hind (Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton) prosecuted, and Mr. L. D'Almada e Castro defended.

The complainant said that one of his fokis took the money to the Wing Yuen bank. He went with the foki of the Wing Yuen and the defendant. Complainant's foki was away about five minutes at the most. Complainant could not remember who gave the foki instructions to go. He heard the instructions given to the foki to go with the defendant to the Wing Yuen and deliver the money. When the foki came back he said the money was delivered to the Wing Yuen but no money had been given to him yet and he would have to go back later. Complainant was perfectly satisfied with that answer at the time.

By Mr. Hind: The foki did not say to whom the money was delivered at the bank.

The foki of the complainant said he was employed by the complainant to deliver money etc. He deposed to what took place on the date in question.

By Mr. D'Almada:—Complainant's instructions were to deliver the silver and bring back banknotes. When he told complainant that the bank would have to collect notes before they could deliver them, the complainant was quite satisfied. He did not remember what day the 9th was. If his master had said, seven days after the occurrence, that witness took the notes, he must have made a mistake. He would not say that his master was lying, or that he (witness) was telling lies now. Perhaps it was his master's bad memory; he had a lot of work to do. Witness was away half an hour. It took time to count notes.

Mr. D'Almada: The last witness said five minutes.

The assistant manager of the Yau Kee bank said defendant was the man who arranged the price in the buying and selling of coin. On the date in question he saw the accountant sell \$3,200.50 worth of twenty-cent pieces to defendant for \$3,000 in Hongkong banknotes. The money was delivered to defendant. Defendant was with two fokis. The money was divided into three bags and each carried one bag. The money was delivered to defendant and his two fokis about eleven o'clock in the morning. He saw people at the Wing Yuen Bank taking for money. That was later in the day.

By Mr. D'Almada:—There were three or four bankers at the Wing Yuen. He thought probably there was a meeting of the creditors sometime afterwards and the bank of witness was represented. He knew the defendant owed witness' firm money.

Mr. D'Almada said he objected to the evidence of the witness and the other witnesses which his friend had brought to give similar evidence, on the grounds that it was irrelevant.

After other evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned.

WAR ITEMS.

Is Germany Seeking Peace with France?

Simla, Sept. 4.—According to a cablegram to the *Pioneer*, *La Tempa* learns that a report has been discreetly circulated that Germany is prepared to make peace with France on excellent terms.

Australian Trade Route.

Simla, Sept. 5.—A Press communiqué announces for general information that the trade-routes to Australia and Penang are considered safe.

The Battle at Charleroi.

London, August 29.—Stories of "Tommies" are beginning to throw light on various phases of the conflict. They show how furiously at Charleroi the fight raged.

To the right of the British, the French Artillery worked tremendous havoc in the German ranks, which were ever coming up. Numbers gradually told, the Frenchmen fell back slowly.

The French, according to the British soldiers, lost more heavily than the British. German prisoners told our soldiers that they did not know they were fighting the British. Their officers told them that their opponents were Russians.

"Make Sure of Your Aim."

London, August 28.—A British soldier in a letter Home, giving a description of the fighting at Mons, says: The Germans are atrocious devils. They were furious, but their firing was inaccurate. Ours was good. We piled up their dead, but they came for us in thousands. It was a magnificent, but awful sight—a sharp made the night hideous, but our chaps were calm, and aimed deliberately. Our Captain was a fine fellow. He had his leg smashed by a shell, but he knelt on the knee, and kept cheerfully calling out, "My bonnie boys. Make sure of your aim." The letter concludes that the Germans were more like mad Zulus than human beings.

Hostages in Austria.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—In connection with pro-Russian agitation in Austria, members of the Slav police in Herzegovina and Dalmatia are being held as hostages by the Austrian Government, as a guarantee against possible rebellion.

Russian Labourers and Travellers.

Copenhagen, Aug. 20.—Berlin newspapers have published an official order with regard to the 45,000 Russian labourers employed by German landowners in East Prussia.

The order states that these men must not leave Germany and must continue at work, and it empowers their employers to use armed force to quell the slightest show of revolt.

Hundreds of Russians are arriving at Copenhagen from Germany, en route for Russia. The Dowager Empress Marie has provided at her own expense two trains for the conveyance of Russian travellers to the frontier, and the Swedish Government has placed a train at the disposal of the refugees. Arrangements for Russians leaving Hamburg have been in the care of the Spanish Consul there.

By Mr. D'Almada:—There were three or four bankers at the Wing Yuen. He thought probably there was a meeting of the creditors sometime afterwards and the bank of witness was represented. He knew the defendant owed witness' firm money.

Mr. D'Almada said he objected to the evidence of the witness and the other witnesses which his friend had brought to give similar evidence, on the grounds that it was irrelevant.

After other evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Bon L'ile *et al.* *BENRINNES* from Leith and London left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 25th inst.

Austria and Montenegro.

Two Austrian Army Corps, the 15th and 18th, are in the field against Montenegro. The opinion is supposed to have been held at the outset that one Army Corps would be sufficient in this field of operations.

Spread of False Reports.

London, Aug. 20.—A man named Keith Braden was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at Bow street yesterday for improperly wearing a military uniform.

An army officer testified that he saw Braden at a theatre in an artillery lieutenant's uniform, and heard him say that he travelled from Havre to Liege with the survivors of the Black Watch, who were cut up.

He also said that Braden made a similar statement with regard to the 10th Hussars at Alsace.

Braden, when questioned at the War Office, admitted that the story was false.

Racquets Champion Killed in Action.

Allahabad, Sept. 5.—The Army Racquets Champion (Captain Luther) has been killed in action.

Balaclava Recalled.

London, Sept. 3.—The *Daily Mail* records a feat of the Ninth Lancers on the Belgian frontier recalling Balaclava. The regiment rode straight at a battery of eleven guns, hidden by haystacks, which had wrought havoc among the British. The Lancers cut down the gunners, disabled the guns and then returned amid a murderous fire from the other batteries.

Glorious British Valour.

London, August 30.—Impenetrable gloom still hangs over the battle line. No word is coming through indicating the trend of events.

From all sides comes the testimony of the heroic resistance of the British troops at Mons and Cambrai, eclipsing anything even in the history of the British Army, not only in gallantry but in efficiency. Whatever may happen in the future, it is generally admitted that they saved the Allies' left wing, though at a terrible cost. Yet the German losses were colossal even on conservative estimates.

Lord Kitchener announces that the British losses from August 3rd to 26th were from five thousand to six thousand. The German losses were infinitely greater.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement made by Lord Kitchener, describing the share of the British troops in the four days battle which started on Aug. 23rd. During this period the Allies were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance, and withdrawing to new lines of defence. The battle began at Mons on Sunday. The German attack was stubbornly pressed home and repeated; but it was completely checked by the British Front.

On Monday the Germans made vigorous efforts with their superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British troops, and to drive them into the fortress of Maubeuge: this was frustrated.

The enemy's losses on both days far exceed ours.

The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the two previous days.

By the night of the 25th the British occupied the lines from Cambrai to Le Cateau, and Lencloves.

It was intended to resume the retirement at daybreak of the 26th, but five German Army Corps attacked, and the fighting was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out the retirement till the afternoon.

This battle was most severe and desperate. The troops extricated themselves magnificently, under the heaviest artillery fire.

German Losses.

Liège, Aug. 7.—Several German howitzers are, it is reported, in position near Herve (a few miles to the N.E. of Liège). Large German forces

are lying in wait on the other side of the frontier. The Germans were repulsed in an attack upon the village of Rouesseau.

The 10th German Army Corps, reinforced by cavalry, attacked Liège last night. The enemy had to cross some zones which had been mined. The mines exploded, and whole battalions of the enemy were killed. Not a single fort has as yet fallen into the hands of the Germans.

Twelve hundred German wounded were picked up on the field of battle.

Six German officers, disguised as Englishmen, made their way at four o'clock this morning into the Governor's office. They were killed. The Governor is safe.

Russian War Trophies.

Harbin, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Petrograd says

the activity of the Russians prevents the figuring up of their trophies. When the Russians occupied Nikolaeff, after two days battle, they only halted two hours and then pushed on all night to attack the enemy's new positions.

Hundreds of prisoners are arriving daily at the railway stations. A Russian battery destroyed an Austrian steamer on the Vistula armed with quickfliers. A Cossack regiment brought from Framengol seventeen Austrian prisoners and numerous horses and cattle captured from the 17th Landwehr as well as the regimental cash box, containing 148,000 kronen.

Russian infantry captured 700 prisoners twenty versts south east of Zemstov.

Austrians' Severe Losses.

London, Sept. 12.—A telegram from Rome states that the Petrograd correspondent of the *Messagero* reports that the second battle in Galicia was a greater Russian success than the first.

The Austrian losses are estimated at 130,000, including 90,000 prisoners.

Japanese Advance on Tsingtao.

Peking, Sept. 11.—The floods surrounding Tsingtao are spreading inland and will probably delay the investment of the place for some months.

Tsinanfu, Sept. 11.

Thirty German reservists, mostly from Mongolia, arrived at Weihaiwei to-day and are proceeding by handcar, freight train and boat to Tsingtao.

High Treason.

Mr. Ahlers, the German Consul at Sunderland, has been committed for trial on a charge of high treason.

Aliens and India.

A Gazette Extraordinary, published at Simla, empowers various local authorities to exercise powers under the Foreign Regulation Ordinance, and appoints the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon as the only ports by which foreigners may enter or leave India. No German or Austrian may leave India before September 15 or after September 30, and no German or Austrian man of reservist age may leave until further orders. Asiatics generally are exempt so far as they may receive special permits.

Poison for Water.

A rumour, which is apparently well founded, is current at Aldershot, that a German had been arrested and was found to have on his person a sufficient quantity of poison to impregnate the waters of the reservoir with deadly germs that would have fatal effect.

He was summarily dealt with, but in what manner is a secret that has been carefully guarded.

Sounds of Heavy Cannonade Heard at Dover.

Tremendous heavy cannonading was heard at Dover for about an hour in the early hours of this morning.

There was a very strong north-easterly wind blowing, and the firing was either taking place in the North Sea, or

it is thought possible, locally,

that it may even have been the heavy armament of the opposing armies in Belgium in action.

How to Deal With Desperadoes.

A sharp lesson to raiders has been taught by the sentries on guard day and night in the upper reaches of the Clyde near the dockyards, in which a battleship is being rapidly prepared for service.

During the week-end, says the *Globe*, the sentries observed a small motor-boat gliding up the river near the dock at dusk. The boat was challenged, but the occupant, who sat in the stern, made no reply. He guided his craft close to the ship, and was evidently engaged in making a close scrutiny, heedless of the warnings that were being shouted to him.

Then suddenly the man put on full speed and started down the river. He had not gone many yards when the sentries opened fire and riddled the boat with shot. It sank like a stone, carrying its unknown occupant with it. So far the body has not been recovered.

A boat of men are working day and night on the ship, and every few minutes big searchlights are swept over the yards after dusk. Sentries are also posted with loaded rifles.

German Aviator Flies French Flag.

Paris, Aug. 13.

How a German aviator tried to blow

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by
Public Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 26th September 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Collection of Antique and
Rare Chinese Curios from
Ming to Tew Kwong dynasties.

comprising—
5-COLOURED and BLUE &
WHITE VASES, BOWLS,
PLATES, FIGURES, INCENSE
BURNERS, OLD BRONZES,
CLOISONNE VASES, JADE
ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOT-
TLES, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Blackwood
ware.

On view from Friday, the 25th
September.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from Major
I. E. E. Craster, R.E. to sell by
Public Auction on

MONDAY

the 28th September 1914, com-
mencing at 2.45 p.m. at his
residence, 5 Cameron Villas
(No. 59 The Peak).

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms: as usual.

On view from Saturday the
26th September.

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE

CITY HALL

ON

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold
Medals for winners and run-
ners-up of all weights. An
amateur boxing certificate will
be presented to every man
that takes part. Entries from
all bona fide amateurs scaling
all weights may be forwarded
to the honorary stewards:

Messrs. A. Rodger and W.
Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beck-
with, R.N. Judges, Comman-
der Blackwood, R.N. & Mr.
Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night
THE GRY OF A STRICKEN HEART.

On Friday
THE GREAT PICTURE
WAR'S RED RUIN.
THE RACE OF LONDON.

Look out for the great Picture.
"The Disaster to the Empress of Ireland."

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT DEBUT
OF
PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.

In Wonderful Magic Acts.
MISS DORA LENZ in English & Russian dances.
Also fine Selection of Moving Pictures.
See Hand Bills.

Will be Screened on Saturday 26th September
"WITHIN THE LION'S REACH"
in 3 Parts—5,000 Feet.

NOTICES

THE TOBACCO THAT KEEPS DRY IN THE DAMPEST WEATHER.



IT IS COOL
SMOKING AND
DOES NOT BITE
THE TONGUE

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON. 15, Morrison Hill Road.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALLEGRA CAFE.
Open till Midnight.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.	肉食
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	星
Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	21	臘
Roast, —Shiu	21	龍
Breast, —Ngau Lam	19	牛
Soup, —Tong Yuk	16	肉
Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	22	肉
—, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	33	肉
Sausages, —Ngau Chennig	26	肉
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set 12	牛
Tongue fresh, —Ngau Li	each 50	肚
corned, —Ham Ngau Li	60	牛
Head, —Ngau Tan	81.20	頭
Heart, —Ngau Sum	lb. 14	心
Hump, —Salt, —Ngau Kin	22	背
Foot, —Ngau Keuk	each 12	腳
Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	12	腎
Tail, —Ngau Mei	20	尾
Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 13	肝
Trip (undressed), —Ngau To	6	肚
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	牛仔骨
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pai Kwat	lb. 26	羊排
Leg, —Yeung Pei	26	手
Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	24	比
Saddle, —	27	猪
Pigs' Clippings, —Chu Chong	per set 24	猪
Bruins, —Chu No	lb. 14	猪
Foot, —Chu Keuk	16	猪
Fry, —Chu Chap	16	猪
Head, —Chu Tau	16	猪
Heart, —Chu Sam	each 12	猪
Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	18	猪
Liver, —Chu Koa	lb. 30	猪
Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat	26	猪
Corned, —Ham Gha Yuk	30	猪
Log, —Chu Pei	20	猪
Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	set 60	牛
Sheeps' Head and Feet, —Lei, —Ngau Keuk	set 60	牛
Heart, —Yeung Sam	each 8	牛
Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	12	牛
Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb. 27	牛
Sucking Pigs, To Order, —Chu Tsai	22	牛
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	22	牛
Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	27	牛
Veal, —Ngau Tsui Yuk	19	牛
Sausages, —Ngau Tsui Cheung	20	牛
Lard, —Chu Yau	22	牛

	Cts.	VEGETABLES, &c.
Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	1b	了治竹
Chouk	1b	澳門海
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Mou Pin Tau	1b	豆
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung-hai Pin	8	豆
Sprout, —Ah Choi	10	豆
Long, —Tao Kok	8	豆
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each 8	豆
Bitter Gourd, —Ng Kwa	8	豆
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	6	豆
Red, —Hung Ke	6	豆
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsui	10	菜
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsui	14	菜
Carrot Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	8	菜
Carrots, —Kam Shan	12	菜
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsui	30	菜
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	12	菜
Red, —Hong Fa Chiu	18	菜
Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	12	菜
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	10	菜
Cucumber, —Ching Kwa	each 2	菜
Garlic, —Sun Tau	8	菜
Ginger, young, —Sun Tsie Keung	6	菜
old, —Lo Keung	8	菜
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	15	菜
India Corn, —Sub Mai	each 5	菜
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsui	1b	菜
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	8	菜
Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35	菜
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	each	菌
Mush Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	瓜
Oktros...	1b	豆
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	8	葱
" Green, —Shang Chong	6	葱
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tan	6	葱
Parsley, —Kun Tsai	8	葱
Green Peas, —Ching Tsui	each	豆
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	3	豆
Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tsui	3	豆
Japan, —Yut Fun Shu Tsui	3	豆
American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsui	8	豆
Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tsui	8	豆
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	3	瓜
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5	菜
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	12	菜
Sage, —Tsai	8	菜
Shallots, —Kon Chung Tan	5	葱
Spinach, —Yin Tsui	8	菜
Tomatoes, —Ke	8	菜
Taros, —Wu Tau	6	菜
Turkey, Punti, (Long), —Lo Pak	5	肉
English, —Young Lo Pak	4	肉
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit	4	菜
(American), —Kuan-han	1	菜
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsui	15	菜
Lily root, —Lin Ng-u	6	菜
Yams, —Ta Shu	8	菜
English, —Yeung Kan Choi	10	菜
Tau	10	菜

	Cts.	生口
Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30	仔雞
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	32	生雞
Ducks, —Ap	24	南
Doves, —Pan Kau	18	鴨
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz. 20	蛋
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 30	南
Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	25	鴨
Geese, —Ngo	33	鴨
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 27	鴨
Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	24	鴨
Turkey, Cook, —To Kai Kung	lb. 60	火
Men, —Na	45	火

	Cts.	海鮮
Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18	魚
Bream, —Pin Yu	20	魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	17	魚
Carp, —Li Yu	22	魚
Catfish, —Chik Yu	15	魚
Codfish, —Man Yu	16	魚
Crabs, —Hai	24	魚
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	18	魚
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	14	魚
Dace, —Weng Mei Iap	15	魚
Dog Fish, —Tin To Shu	12	魚
Eels, —Hoi Min	13	魚
Fish, —Hoi Min	20	魚
Fried Water, —Tin Sui Yu	23	魚
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sun	32	魚

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Austria against Servia.
Russia.
Britain.
France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands, and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Servian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

THE Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Gray's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments, 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Frotskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet leaves.

for action. Martial law at Malta. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise, and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*. August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasselt. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege, still intact, Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannoneade heard at Trelmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budva, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Otranto. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Servians

victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Malhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Malhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of £60,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arya, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Loznica, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Sava and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and retaken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Verviers.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtao garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$2,700,000. Germans occupy Lunéville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Altenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lübeck, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Liege fort still intact. Servians

extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lian, towards Mezières. Fighting reported at Bapaume. 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along south-east. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

September 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lübeck, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy

Haarica. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarwaka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 9.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunéville.

September 10.—Force of 60,000

Germans hurrying through Bel-

gium to assist defeated Right

Wing in France. British forces

cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25

miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszow.

Austrian and German troops

dislodged from fortified positions

near Lublin, and retire southward.

September 11.—German retreat con-

tinues; announced that in four

days the Allies have advanced

37.1-2 miles. British squadrons

make a complete sweep of the

North Sea; no German ship seen.

German Fleet reported active in

Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate

Alsace and give way at Revin

and Brabant-le-roi. Crown

Prince's Army driven back.

French territory on east frontier

free of enemy. Russians capture

8,000 prisoners and great quan-

ties of war material at Rawarwaka,

Austrian and German troops

defeat 90,000 Austrians at the

angle of the Rivers Drina and

Sava. Announced that German

cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile

submarine.

September 12.—Crown Prince's

Army driven further back. Allies

occupy Bapaume; 600 prisoners

captured on the right of the

British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed.

Sixteen hundred German prison-

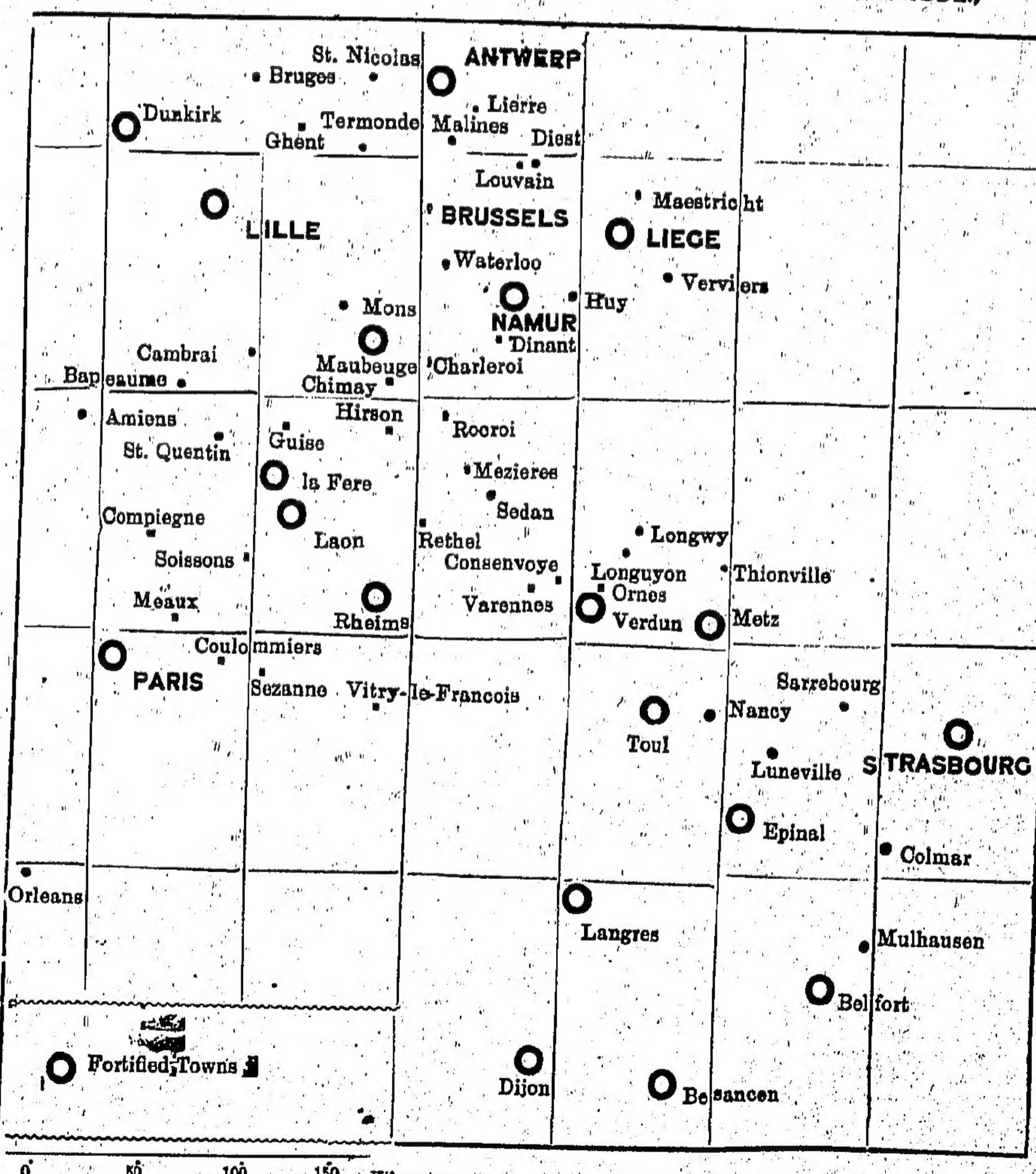
ers landed in England.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



0 50 100 150 Kilometres

The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the German forces are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: Varennes, Consenvoye, Ornes.

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